

## A SECOND LIST OF ANTILLEAN REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

THOMAS BARBOUR

*Director, Museum of Comparative Zoology  
Cambridge, Massachusetts*

### INTRODUCTION

In December, 1930, I published a List of the Antillean Reptiles and Amphibians in ZOOLOGICA. Since that time such a host of additional discoveries has been made that the list is now completely out of date. I have, therefore, prepared a new one since I believe that the usefulness of these lists is pretty well shown by the number of people who write me asking for copies.

For an account of the dispersal of the destructive mongoose and its effect on the status of Antillean reptiles cf. Barbour, "Some Faunistic Changes in the Lesser Antilles," Proc. New England Zool. Club, January 10, 1930, Vol. 11, pp. 73-85.

The Antilles as considered faunistically comprise the West Indian Islands, except Trinidad, Tobago and the islands off the coast of South and Central America.

I wish most particularly to thank my friends Messrs. Arthur Loveridge and Benjamin Shreve of the Department of Reptiles and Amphibians of the Museum of Comparative Zoology for constant advice concerning many knotty problems.

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Class AMPHIBIA

Order SALIENTIA

Family HYLIDAE

**Hyla septentrionalis** Boulenger

Cuba; also (perhaps accidentally) the Cayman Islands and Northern Bahamas.  
A common species.

**Hyla dominicensis** (Tschudi)

Hispaniola.

A common ally of *Hyla septentrionalis*.

**Hyla brunnea** Gosse

Jamaica.

The common vicarious representative of *H. dominicensis* and *H. septentrionalis*.

**Hyla vasta** Cope

Hispaniola.

Formerly little known, now well studied by Noble. Not uncommon in some wet mountainous ravines in San Domingo.

**Hyla lichenata** (Gosse)

Jamaica.

Probably of the stock of *Hyla vasta* but well differentiated. This species has been studied by Dunn who finds that it lives in hollow limbs of trees. Its head is modified to close the opening of its retreat.

Cf. *Bufo empusus* and the discussion of phragmotic modifications in amphibians and reptiles. Barbour, Reptiles and Amphibians, Boston, Houghton Mifflin & Co., 1926, p. 73 et seq.

**Hyla pulchrilineata** Cope

Hispaniola.

Formerly considered to be related to the *Hyla arborea* series, but erroneously. It may have Jamaican affinity with *Hyla wilderi* or it may be anthonously developed from *Hyla dominicensis* as Dunn suspects.

**Hyla wilderi** Dunn

Jamaica.

I collected this species commonly in 1909 but did not realize that the specimens were adults of a new species, not young of the common *Hyla brunnea*. It is found in the "wild pines," epiphytic bromeliads.

**Hyla marianae** Dunn

Jamaica.

Apparently not common anywhere and found in the highlands only.

**Hyla heilprini** Noble

Hispaniola.

Found by Noble in 1922, among stones in the ravines of mountain torrents in Pacificador Province, San Domingo.

**Hyla squirrella** Latreille

Southeastern United States; Stranger's Cay, Northern Bahamas.

Found in the Bahamas in 1903 by Allen, Bryant and Barbour. Accidental, no doubt.

**Hyla rubra** Daudin

South America and St. Lucia.

Reported years ago, 1891, from St. Lucia where it was doubtless accidentally introduced. We have no recent information as to its persistence.

## Family BUFONIDAE

**Bufo longinasus** Stejneger

Western Cuba.

Known from the type only, taken during the summer of 1900 on the bank of a stream in the lowlands near El Guamá, a ranch near Pinar del Rio city. This species and the two following vicarious forms are not closely related to any existing toad. Many characters, however, suggest an affinity with *Bufo quercicus*. It is possible that all may have descended from some common ancestral type which occurred in what is now Central America.

**Bufo dunnii** Barbour

Central Cuba.

Found abundantly after heavy rains in the mountains between Trinidad and Cienfuegos.

**Bufo ramsdeni** Barbour

Eastern Cuba.

Found by C. T. Ramsden only. Taken after heavy rains in isolated localities in the mountains about the Guantanamo basin.

**Bufo peltacephalus** Tschudi

Cuba.

Generally distributed but nowhere abundant. I believe that this species may be a surviving representative of the same stock from which *Bufo punctatus* Baird & Girard is descended.

**Bufo empusus** (Cope)

Cuba.

This is the Cuban representative of the *Bufo lemur* series. It occurs in widely scattered colonies of burrows. I have described its mode of occurrence at some length elsewhere. (Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 44, 1914, p. 242).

**Bufo gutturosus** Latreille

Hispaniola.

A much more common species than its Puerto Rican ally.

**Bufo lemur** Cope

Puerto Rico.

For forty years after its description but six of these toads were found. Modern collectors have recently secured a larger number. The four toads of this series may be allied to *Bufo canaliferus* Cope of the mainland of Central America.

**Bufo turpis** Barbour

Virgin Gorda.

A very rare form. No other toad has ever been found in the Virgin Islands. It is very closely allied to *Bufo lemur* of Puerto Rico.

**Bufo marinis** (Linné)

Jamaica, Bermuda, Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Kitts, Martinique, Nevis and Montserrat, introduced. Native of South and lower Central America.

A favorite species for haphazard introduction.

## Family LEPTODACTYLIDAE

**Eleutherodactylus auriculatus** (Cope)

Cuba.

Dunn believes that this form is confined to the Guantanamo region.

**Eleutherodactylus sonans** Dunn

Cuba.

An arboreal form of Central Cuba allied to *E. auriculatus* of Eastern Cuba.

**Eleutherodactylus auriculatoides** Noble

Hispaniola.

Found by Noble in bromeliads along the Constanza-Jarabacoa trail, Paso Bajito, San Domingo.

**Eleutherodactylus portoricensis** Schmidt

Puerto Rico and Tortola.

The representative of *E. auriculatoides* and *E. auriculatus*.

**Eleutherodactylus cooki** Grant

Puerto Rico.

A well defined species living in the boulder filled stream beds of the Pandura Mountains in S. E. Puerto Rico.

**Eleutherodactylus audanti** Cochran

Haiti.

Known only from the high La Selle massif.

**Eleutherodactylus wetmorei** Cochran

Haiti.

Known only from Fonds des Nègres, Haiti, where the types were taken from Palm Chat (*Dulus*) nests. Related to the preceding species.

**Eleutherodactylus armstrongi** Noble & Hassler

San Domingo.

Related to the two preceding forms and known only from Southern San Domingo.

**Eleutherodactylus jamaicensis** Barbour

Jamaica.

Taken at Mandeville in 1908, it has since been found in many other parts of the Island.

**Eleutherodactylus weinlandi** Barbour

Hispaniola.

A lowland species widely distributed in the eastern areas.

**Eleutherodactylus richmondi** Stejneger

Puerto Rico.

A virgin forest form allied to *E. weinlandi* of Hispaniola and *E. lentus* of St. Thomas.

**Eleutherodactylus lentus** Cope

St. Thomas and St. Croix.

This still seems to be a common species. Its subterranean habits protect it against capture by the mongoose.

**Eleutherodactylus glandulifer** Cochran

Haiti.

A form recently found by Dr. Darlington on the northeastern foothills of the Massif de La Hotte between 1,000 and 4,000 ft. Not nearly related to any other Antillean species.



**Eleutherodactylus schmidti** Noble.

Hispaniola.

Another of Noble's interesting discoveries at Paso Bajito. He says it is allied to *E. weinlandi* of the Dominican Republic and to *E. richmondi* of Puerto Rico and so on to *E. lentus* of the Virgin Islands.

**Eleutherodactylus inoptatus** (Barbour)

Hispaniola.

A large species which barks when handled and which is found in both Haiti and San Domingo. This by far the largest and finest species of the genus was discovered by Dr. W. M. Mann at Diquini, Haiti. It resembles superficially *E. insignitus* from the Sta. Marta Mts. of Colombia. This may be a good case of convergence.

**Eleutherodactylus darlingtoni** Cochran

Haiti.

Another very distinct form from the high La Selle Range, 5,000-7,000 ft.

**Eleutherodactylus ruthae** Noble

Hispaniola.

Noble described this species from Samana, R. D., and he considers it allied to *E. inoptatus*.

**Eleutherodactylus urichii** (Boettger)

St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad.

Mr. Benjamin Shreve tells me that the Grenada and St. Vincent specimens seem to be separated by color characters and may be worthy of a name.

**Eleutherodactylus martinicensis** (Tschudi)

Saba, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Eustatius, St. Martins, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Grenada, St. Vincent, Jamaica (introduced near Kingston about 1890).

This little frog is so easily carried about that its true original distribution will never be known.

**Eleutherodactylus brittoni** Schmidt

Puerto Rico.

Another from the forest on El Yunque.

**Eleutherodactylus abbotti** Cochran

Hispaniola.

Said to be a very common species throughout San Domingo.

***Eleutherodactylus bakeri* Cochran**

Haiti.

Another of Dr. Darlington's recent finds from Mt. La Hotte, 5,000-7,800 ft.

***Eleutherodactylus montanus* Schmidt**

Hispaniola.

A species from the Cibao Mountains.

***Eleutherodactylus pictissimus* Cochran**

Haiti.

Another new form from Mt. La Hotte, 3,000 ft.

***Eleutherodactylus femur-laevius* Cochran**

Haiti.

Another form just found and known only from the type locality, Morne La Hotte, 4,000 feet.

***Eleutherodactylus minutus* Noble**

Hispaniola.

On ferns in palm thickets on trail near Paso Bajito, San Domingo; fide Noble.

***Eleutherodactylus ruffemoralis* Noble & Hassler**

San Domingo.

Found in the hills near Barahona.

***Eleutherodactylus orcutti* Dunn**

Jamaica.

Another of the recently found and apparently very local forms; from Arntully in St. Thomas Parish.

***Eleutherodactylus cunctator* Dunn**

Jamaica.

Known only from Arntully in St. Thomas Parish.

***Eleutherodactylus nubicola* Dunn**

Jamaica.

Found high in the Blue Mountains, 3,000-5,100 feet.

***Eleutherodactylus luteolus* (Gosse)**

Jamaica.

Common and widely distributed; from Port Antonio to Montego Bay.

**Eleutherodactylus gossei** Dunn

Jamaica.

Widespread at altitudes of about 1,000 feet.

**Eleutherodactylus pantoni** Dunn

Jamaica.

The largest Jamaican species.

**Eleutherodactylus junori** Dunn

Jamaica.

Known only from Spaldings, Clarendon Parish, altitude 2,900 feet.

**Eleutherodactylus cundalli** Dunn

Jamaica.

A woodland species, as yet but little known.

**Eleutherodactylus grabhami** Dunn

Jamaica.

A small species with a wide range, as to both area and altitude.

**Eleutherodactylus varleyi** Dunn

Cuba.

Known from Central and Eastern Cuba and said by Dunn to be allied to *E. minutus* and *E. abbotti* of San Domingo.**Eleutherodactylus atkinsi** Dunn

Cuba.

A handsome species found throughout the Island.

**Eleutherodactylus varians** (Gundlach & Peters)

Cuba.

Known definitely only from Soledad, near Cienfuegos.

**Eleutherodactylus eileenae** Dunn

Cuba.

The "Kolin" of western and central Cuba.

**Eleutherodactylus dimidiatus** (Cope)

Cuba.

A widespread species.

**Eleutherodactylus emiliae** Dunn

Cuba.

Known only from the Mina Carlota, in the mountains not far from Cumanayagua, Sta. Clara Province.

**Eleutherodactylus pinarensis** Dunn

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

Known in Cuba from the Province of Pinar del Rio only.

**Eleutherodactylus greyi** Dunn

Cuba.

The largest Cuban species, so far known only from the mountains between Cienfuegos and Trinidad.

**Eleutherodactylus brevipalmatus** Schmidt

Cuba.

A form from the mountains of the province of Oriente.

**Eleutherodactylus sierrae-maestrae** Schmidt

Cuba.

Another mountain species from eastern Cuba.

**Eleutherodactylus ricordii** (Duméril & Bibron)

Cuba and Bahama Islands; S. Florida.

Found in all parts of Cuba and on New Providence, Abaco and Andros Island. It is extending its range in Florida, as I reported some years ago. It has now reached Gainesville. (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 23, 1910, p. 100.)

**Eleutherodactylus cuneatus** (Cope)

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

Common in western and central Cuba.

**Eleutherodactylus gundlachii** Schmidt

Cuba.

An eastern mountain form. I originally described this species but used the specific name *plicatus*, which proved to be preoccupied.

**Eleutherodactylus casparii** Dunn

Cuba.

Another species of the Trinidad Mountains.

**Eleutherodactylus gryllus** Schmidt

Puerto Rico.

A minute, highland species.

**Eleutherodactylus cochranæ** Grant

St. John and Hassel Island.

Perhaps akin to the preceding species. Hassel Island is a small Cay near St. Thomas.

**Eleutherodactylus locustus** Schmidt

Puerto Rico.

Another species from El Yunque forest.

**Eleutherodactylus cramptoni** Schmidt

Puerto Rico.

A rare species from the mountain forest of El Yunque Peak.

**Eleutherodactylus antillensis** (Reinhardt & Lütken)

Puerto Rico, St. Thomas, Tortola, Vieques.

A widespread and common species.

**Eleutherodactylus wrightmanae** Schmidt

Puerto Rico.

A form "probably confined to the coffee belt and the wet forest above it."

**Eleutherodactylus unicolor** Stejneger

Puerto Rico.

From El Yunque.

**Eleutherodactylus monensis** (Meerwarth)

Mona Island.

**Eleutherodactylus flavescens** Noble

Hispaniola.

From bushes along streams near La Bracita, found by Noble in 1922.

**Eleutherodactylus karlschmidti** Grant

Puerto Rico.

Known only from the Luquillo Mountains in eastern Puerto Rico and said not to be very closely related to any other Antillean member of the genus.

**Leptodactylus fallax** Muller

Dominica, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia.

The giant "crapaud" has been recently separated specifically from the mainland *L. pentadactylus*. Now to be found on Dominica only where it is called the "mountain chicken." Elsewhere it has been exterminated by the mongoose. It may have occurred upon islands other than those recorded above. I am not convinced that it is really very distinct from the mainland species.

**Leptodactylus dominicensis** Cochran

Hispaniola.

The Dominican representative of *L. albilabris* of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

**Leptodactylus albilabris** (Günther)

St. Thomas, St. Croix, Tortola, Anegada, Just van Dyke, Puerto Rico, Vieques, Culebra.

This common form no doubt occurs on other islets in this general area.

**Leptodactylus darlingtoni** Cochran

Haiti.

Another of Dr. Darlington's recent surprises from near La Visite, Morne La Selle, taken at 5,000 to 7,000 feet.

**Leptodactylus validus** Garman

St. Vincent, Grenada, Venezuela.

There is a great question whether this form is distinct or identical with *L. caliginosus* from Brazil and just what the relationship may be with *L. labialis* or *L. melanonotus* from Central America.

## Family BRACHYCEPHALIDAE

**Phyllobates limbatus** Cope

Cuba.

Locally abundant. This species has been separated from the mainland species of this genus, as *Sminthillus*, on a trivial skeletal character of divergence. It is, however, I now believe, essentially a *Phyllobates* in all important respects except perhaps in life history. The species of "*Sminthillus*" described from Peru is quite certainly wholly unrelated to the Cuban form. I believe that we may generally agree that *Sminthillus* (type *limbatus*) is a straight synonym of *Phyllobates*. The Peruvian species in any case required a new name, and I called it *Noblella*, type *N. peruviana* (Noble) in the first edition of this check list.

## Class REPTILIA

Order *SQUAMATA*

## Suborder SAURIA

## Family GEKKONIDAE

**Gymnodactylus fasciatus** Duméril & Bibron

Martinique.

I know nothing of this species and have often wondered what it is. The type in Paris was said to be from the Plée Collection and taken at Martinique. The Plée Collections have caused endless confusion by having so often erroneous data as to locality. I suspect that I would have done better to have omitted this species altogether.



**Gonatodes albogularis** (Duméril & Bibron)

Martinique, Curaçao.

This, another Plée type from "Martinique," may have come from almost anywhere in the Caribbean basin. Many of the members of this genus are in confusion and await a reviser.

**Gonatodes notatus** (Reinhardt & Lütken)

Hispaniola.

Apparently a valid species which may be confined to Haiti. It seems to be rare.

**Gonatodes fuscus** (Hallowell)

Cuba and Central America.

This house lizard is known from the seaports of Santiago, Havana and Mariel, which are in constant schooner communication with Havana. I suspect the species was long since accidentally introduced into Cuba.

**Phyllodactylus spatulatus** Cope

Barbados.

Collected years ago, about 1861, in fact, by Dr. Theodore Gill. I have no recent information as to its status.

**Phyllodactylus martini** Van Lidth de Jeude

Venezuela, Curaçao, Bonaire, Puerto Rico and Caja de Muertos.

Major Grant found three specimens from these two last mentioned islands. Of course, above all other lizards, geckos are distributed without rhyme or reason. This form was first described from Caracas. Grant recorded the species as *P. pulcher*.

**Hemidactylus mabouia** (Moreau de Jonnés)

Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, Vieques, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Just van Dyke, Tortola, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, Martinique, Grenada and the Grenadines; Northern South America, Trinidad; West Africa from Liberia to Angola, East Africa from Italian Somaliland to the Zambesi.

This lizard, one frequenting the street lamp areas of towns and cities, is, I believe, accidentally introduced. It is rare in the Greater Antilles, and in Cuba very local.

**Hemidactylus brookii** Gray

Asia; tropical Africa; Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico.

I believe this is another accidental introduction.

**Hemidactylus turcicus** (Linné)

The Eastern Mediterranean Islands.

Introduced to Key West, Cuba, and Yucatan (cf. *Hemidactylus exsul* Barbour & Cole, Stuart, Copeia, No. 4, 31, Dec. 1934, p. 185).

**Thecadactylus rapicaudus** (Houttuyn)

Saba south to Grenada, tropical South and Central America.

Nocturnal or crepuscular. Found under bark, behind shutters and in old buildings, also in the forest in crevices of rocks and sometimes under decaying vegetable trash. It is known from almost every single island, all indeed which have been in any sense completely explored.

**Aristelliger praesignis** (Hallowell)

Jamaica, Grand Cayman and Cayman Brac.

An abundant, if not actually common, species.

**Aristelliger lar** Cope

Hispaniola.

Apparently rather widely distributed. It has recently been collected in larger numbers than the earlier investigators uncovered.

**Aristelliger expectatus** Cochran

Haiti and La Gonave.

A small species related to the one on Navassa. Known from Southern Haiti and La Gonave Island.

**Aristelliger cochranæ** Grant

Navassa Island.

Allied to Miss Cochran's species from Haiti.

**Aristelliger barbouri** (Noble & Klingel)

Inagua.

Known from Southwest Point, Great Inagua, only.

**Tarentola cubana** Gundlach & Peters

Cuba and Bahamas.

Shy and retiring in rocky crevices, this species is rarely seen. I suspect it to be widespread in the Bahamas, though I have seen it from Andros and Exuma Islands only. In Cuba it is more common in the northeastern region than elsewhere.

**Sphaerodactylus roosevelti** Grant

Puerto Rico.

Said by the describer to be the only species in the genus with keeled scales on the chest.

**Sphaerodactylus decoratus** Garman

Bahama Islands.

Common on Andros, rare on New Providence. The type came from Rum Cay.

**Sphaerodactylus stejnegeri** Cochran

Haiti.

A species known from several different parts of the Republic of Haiti.

**Sphaerodactylus gibbus** Barbour

Bahama Islands.

Known only from the Exuma Cays.

**Sphaerodactylus torrei** Barbour

Cuba.

Known from the Province of Oriente only. It is not rare.

**Sphaerodactylus cinereus** Wagler

Cuba, Navassa, Hispaniola and extreme south Florida.

A common form in houses and in woodlands. It passes through a number of color phases during growth and the young and half-grown were once thought to be distinct species and bore specific names, *elegans* and *intermedius*.

**Sphaerodactylus mariguanae** Cochran

Mariguana Island.

This form is said by the describer to be much like the following.

**Sphaerodactylus oxyrrhinus** Gosse

Jamaica.

A rare form but one widespread through the Island.

**Sphaerodactylus armstrongi** Noble & Hassler

San Domingo.

Known only from the Province of Barahona.

**Sphaerodactylus difficilis** Barbour

Hispaniola.

Common and widely distributed.

**Sphaerodactylus altavelensis** Noble & Hassler

Alta Vela Island.

Represents the stock of the preceding species on Alta Vela.

**Sphaerodactylus notatus** Baird

Florida Keys and extreme southern Florida, Cuba, Isle of Pines and Bahama Islands.

A very common house lizard. No doubt often carried about and rapidly extending its range.

**Sphaerodactylus macrolepis** Günther

Congo Key, Little St. James, St. Croix, Water Island, St. Thomas, St. John, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada.

Widespread and common.

**Sphaerodactylus danforthi** Grant

Culebra and Vieques.

Representing the preceding species on this Island.

**Sphaerodactylus grandisquamis** Stejneger

Puerto Rico.

Another representative of this same stock which Grant believes valid and confined to Puerto Rico.

**Sphaerodactylus monensis** (Meerwarth)

Mona.

Grant believes this species should be held as distinct.

**Sphaerodactylus townsendi** Grant

Northeastern Puerto Rico and Caja de Muertos.

A form close to *S. monensis*.

**Sphaerodactylus richardsoni** Gray

Jamaica.

A fine big form but one which is distinctly rare.

**Sphaerodactylus becki** Schmidt

Navassa.

I am not sure, judging from the second known specimen recently collected, that this species is really separable from *S. scaber* of Cuba.

**Sphaerodactylus inaguae** Noble & Klingel

Inagua, and Watlings Island.

Common in and about Matthewtown.

**Sphaerodactylus gilvitorques** Cope

Jamaica.

I know nothing of this species. I have never found it; nor has any of our various collectors in Jamaica. The types were taken "during the forties" by Dr. Pennock of Philadelphia.

**Sphaerodactylus nigropunctatus** Gray

Cuba.

A rare species from Eastern Cuba.

**Sphaerodactylus caicosensis** Cochran

The Caicos Islands.

Recently described from South Caicos Island. Apparently most like the following.

**Sphaerodactylus corticolus** Garman

Bahama Islands.

Known from Watlings Island and Rum Cay. No doubt it occurs in many other islands beside these.

**Sphaerodactylus festus** Barbour

Martinique.

Known from but few specimens but no doubt common.

**Sphaerodactylus goniorynchus** Cope

Jamaica.

A very common woodland species.

**Sphaerodactylus argus** Gosse

Jamaica.

An excessively common species both in houses and out of doors. Possibly introduced casually into Cuba and the Bahamas.

**Sphaerodactylus bartschi** Cochran

Little Cayman.

A recently described form allied to *S. argus* of Jamaica.

**Sphaerodactylus argivus** Garman

Cayman Brac.

A derivative of *S. argus* of Jamaica. A fairly well defined species. It is apparently known from the type series only.

**Sphaerodactylus anthracinus** Cope

Bahama Islands.

Only known from Andros Island.

**Sphaerodactylus copei** Steindachner

Hispaniola.

A fine, big, rough-scaled species which is rare and apparently confined to Haiti.

**Sphaerodactylus scaber** Barbour & Ramsden

Cuba.

Found in the hills of central Cuba.

**Sphaerodactylus samanaensis** Cochran

San Domingo.

Known only from the vicinity of Samana Bay.

**Sphaerodactylus fantasticus** Duméril & Bibron

Guadeloupe.

Very abundant.

**Sphaerodactylus pictus** Garman

St. Kitts, Nevis.

Probably abundant, and possibly a synonym of the following.

**Sphaerodactylus sputator** (Sparrman)

St. Eustatius.

The types in Stockholm were long the only specimens known but recently the Museum in Cambridge has received many freshly captured specimens.

No *Sphaerodactyli* are as yet known from St. Martin, Saba, Redonda and other small islands in this neighborhood.

**Sphaerodactylus elegantulus** Barbour

Antigua.

An ally of *pictus* and *sputator*. Brilliantly banded when young and less ornamented in adult life—like so many of the curious little beasts.

**Sphaerodactylus microlepis** Reinhardt & Lütken

St. Lucia.

I know little of the status of this and several others of the Lesser Antillean forms.

**Sphaerodactylus klauberi** Grant

Puerto Rico.

One of the small series of species with keeled belly scales.



**Sphaerodactylus vincenti** Boulenger

St. Vincent.

No information available as to present status.

**Sphaerodactylus nicholsi** Grant

Puerto Rico.

Said to be somewhat similar to the species from St. Vincent. A chance resemblance no doubt.

**Sphaerodactylus monilifer** Barbour

Dominica.

Probably abundant but I have no real information about this species.

Family IGUANIDAE

**Iguana iguana iguana** (Linné)

St. Thomas, Water Island, Hassel Island, Tortola, Peter Island, Guana Island, St. John, Saba, Grenada, Tobago, Trinidad, tropical islands of South America from western Panama to Brazil.

Dr. Dunn has recently examined all available material of the genus *Iguana* and this arrangement is based on his conclusions. (Copeia, 1934, p. 1.)

**Iguana iguana rhinolopha** (Wiegmann)

? St. Kitts, ? St. Lucia, Swan Island, lowlands of tropical Central America from Costa Rica northward in rain forest areas to the states of Guerrero and Vera Cruz, Mexico.

The Swan Island specimens are unstable and many possess and many lack the nasal spines. The Antillean specimens are probably based on specimens incorrectly labelled as to locality. If there really ever were iguanas on these islands, the mongoose has exterminated them. There is what may be an iguana egg from St. Lucia in the Mus. Comp. Zool. It is so labelled, and it was taken many years ago.

**Iguana delicatissima** Laurenti

Anguilla, St. Martins, St. Bartholemew, St. Eustatius, Nevis, Guadeloupe, Les Saintes.

This species has been recorded from Swan Island, where it is not now found and from the Caymans where it is either very rare or occasionally brought in by the very widely seafaring people.

**Chamaeleolis chamaeleonides** (Duméril & Bibron)

Cuba.

The most peculiar of all the offshoots from the Anoline stock. A rare species and beyond doubt a monotypic genus, in spite of several names applied with the idea of multiplying the forms.

**Xiphocercus valenciennesii** (Duméril & Bibron)

Jamaica.

Not uncommon in woods and fruit plantations. It may be related to *Phenacosaurus* of Colombia or be simply a chance offshoot from *Anolis* in Jamaica and Haiti and only fortuitously similar to the South American genus.

**Xiphocercus darlingtoni** Cochran

Haiti.

A surprising discovery, made in 1935 by Dr. Darlington of Harvard at Roche Croix, Massif de La Hotte, 5,000 ft. Another Jamaican genus in Hispaniola.

**Chamaelinorops barbouri** Schmidt

Navassa.

Not found during the careful exploration of Clench, Schevill and Rehder during January, 1930. Possibly exterminated by introduced animals.

**Chamaelinorops wetmorei** Cochran

Hispaniola.

The unique type is from near Miragoane, Haiti.

**Audantia armouri** Cochran

Haiti.

Recently discovered on the Morne La Selle. It resembles *Plica* or *Leiocephalus* superficially but more probably it represents the stock of the following genus. More recently still found by Dr. Darlington on Morne La Hotte.

**Deiroptyx vermiculata** (Duméril & Bibron)

Cuba.

Bank of streams of Pinar del Rio Province, taking refuge in the water and hiding among submerged rocks and stones when pursued.

**Deiroptyx bartschi** Cochran

Cuba.

Long unrecognized but not rare in western Cuba.

**Anolis equestris** Merrem

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

The finest and largest species of the genus. Rather uncommon but wide ranging. Less common than its allies, *A. garmani* of Jamaica and *A. ricordii* of Hispaniola, and about equally abundant with *A. cuvieri* of Puerto Rico. These are the "Giant Anoles" of the Antilles and they may be related to the *A. insignis* group of Central America.

**Anolis cuvieri** Merrem

Puerto Rico, Vieques and Tortola.

A rather uncommon member of the series of "Giant Anoles."

**Anolis roosevelti** Grant

Culebra.

Apparently a very fine and distinct form.

**Anolis ricordii** Duméril & Bibron

Hispaniola.

One of the "Giant" series. Found throughout the whole Island and next to *A. garmani* of Jamaica the most abundant of the tribe.

**Anolis garmani** Stejneger

Jamaica.

The beautiful great green or barred "Venus Lizard" of Jamaica. A common woodland form, by far the most abundant of the group of the "Giant Anoles."

**Anolis porcatus** Gray

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

A very abundant species. The "Chamaeleon" now sold iniquitously by thousands at "the circus." It has replaced its ally, our southern "Chamaeleon," *A. carolinensis* (Voight) in this hateful traffic.

**Anolis maynardi** Garman

Grand Cayman.

This extraordinary lizard, the most extreme member of the long-headed *A. porcatus-carolinensis* series, is by no means common.

**Anolis brunneus** Cope

Crooked Island, and the neighboring islands, and probably also Watlings Island.

A fine series of topotypes defines this beautiful species, long confused for lack of topotypes.

**Anolis smaragdinus** Barbour and Shreve

Bahamas.

The species which has been called *A. porcatus* and *A. brunneus* by recent authors but which is a perfectly distinct species inhabiting the islands of the Great Central Bahama Bank, Andros, New Providence, Eleuthera, Long, etc. The common green anole of the Central Bahamas.

**Anolis fairchildi** Barbour and Shreve

Cay Sal Group, Bahamas.

A green anole of the *porcatus-principalis-smaragdinus-brunneus* series, perfectly distinct and confined to this isolated group of islets.

**Anolis bohorucoensis** Noble & Hassler

San Domingo.

A fine species apparently confined to the Sierra de Bohoruco, southern San Domingo.

**Anolis longiceps** Schmidt

Navassa.

Apparently the only species at present to be found in any number on this Island.

**Anolis chloro-cyanus** Duméril & Bibron

Hispaniola.

A widespread and not uncommon form.

**Anolis mestrei** Barbour & Ramsden

Cuba.

A rather rare species of the higher woods in the limestone hills of western Cuba. It belongs with *A. ahli* and *A. allogus*.

**Anolis allogus** Barbour & Ramsden

Cuba.

This fine form has a wide distribution in the mountains of eastern Cuba. Its ally in western Cuba is *A. mestrei*; in Central Cuba, *A. ahli*.

**Anolis ahli** Barbour

Cuba.

Confined to the mountains between Trinidad and Cienfuegos. It is related to *A. mestrei* and *A. allogus*. Not uncommon in high damp woods.

**Anolis abatus** Ahl

Cuba.

This species may be valid; it is more probably a synonym of *Anolis mestrei*.

**Anolis bimaculatus** Sparrman

St. Eustatius, St. Kitts and Nevis.

Abundant. A strictly arboreal species.

**Anolis newtonii** Günther

St. Croix.

I have never seen this species and know nothing about it.

**Anolis evermanni** Stejneger

Puerto Rico.

A highland species which may be related to *A. leucophaeus* of Inagua. An abundant form.

**Anolis krugi** Peters

Puerto Rico.

A little, well dispersed species belonging to what I call the rupicolous as against the arboreal Lesser Antillean series—viz. *A. wattsi*, *A. sabanus*, and allies.

**Anolis acutus** Hallowell

St. Croix.

This may still be an abundant form. I have just received a fine series.

**Anolis wattsi** Boulenger

St. Kitts, Nevis, St. Eustatius and Antigua.

A pretty little species found on the outcrops of igneous rock and, insofar as my experience goes, not in trees. It is one of the *A. acutus* allies.

**Anolis forresti** Barbour

Barbuda.

Only known from the types but obviously a small rock-inhabiting species most nearly allied to the species standing directly before it.

**Anolis gundlachi** Peters

Puerto Rico.

Apparently an abundant species.

**Anolis gingivinus** Cope

St. Martins, St. Barts, Anguilla and St. Eustatius.

Common. A member of the series of small sized Lesser Antillean species.

**Anolis sabanus** Garman

Saba.

A most remarkably differentiated form, a rock lizard, pure and simple. The males with really leopard-like spotting. It is one of the *A. wattsi*-*A. acutus* tribe but very distinct and uniquely marked.

**Anolis antiquae** Barbour

Antigua.

A beautiful and common arboreal species.

**Anolis lividus** Garman

Montserrat.

All the lizards are said still to be common on this Island.

**Anolis barbudensis** Barbour

Barbuda.

Known from the type only but no doubt common, as are its relatives on Antigua and Nevis.

**Anolis asper** Garman

Marie Galante.

A bizarre and gorgeous species common on the old mango trees—about the only trees still standing over a large part of this hurricane-stricken isle.

**Anolis leachii** Duméril & Bibron

Guadeloupe.

One of the large species. Found abundantly by Noble in 1914, it was rare after the fearful hurricane of Sept. 12, 1928.

**Anolis terrae-altae** Barbour

Les Saintes; near Guadeloupe.

A fine big species which Noble found abundant in 1914.

**Anolis alliaceus** Cope

Dominica.

I was surprised in 1929 to find that this species seemed much less conspicuous and common than its allies on other islands nearby. So much for what may have been a most erroneous conclusion drawn from the visit of a few days only. It is, however, by no means rare.

**Anolis nubilus** Garman

Redonda.

A beautiful great lizard; one of the finest in the genus. It is known only from the original series.

**Anolis griseus** Garman

St. Vincent.

This lizard was formerly abundant. It is now rare. It may have been more or less terrestrial and hence have been a prey to the mongoose. In sending two to the Museum of Comparative Zoology on December 18, 1934, Dr. J. G. Myers stated that they were locally known as "Cocoa Bay Lizards" or "Cocoa Toms."



**Anolis richardii** Duméril & Bibron

Grenada and Tobago.

A splendid great lizard; a strict tree-dweller.

**Anolis rubribarbus** Barbour & Ramsden

Cuba.

Known only from a very few specimens from Puerto Cananova on the north coast of the oriental province.

**Anolis quadriocellifer** Barbour & Ramsden

Cuba.

Known only from the Cape San Antonio region of extreme western Cuba.

**Anolis patricius** Barbour

Cuba.

Only known from a series taken by Dr. Ramsden at Mina Piloto, near Sagua de Tanamo, northern coast of Oriente Province. The eastern representative of *A. quadriocellifer*.

**Anolis cristatellus cristatellus** (Duméril & Bibron)

Puerto Rico, Vieques, St. Thomas, Anegada, Fallen Jerusalem, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Guana Island, Peter Island, Water Island and Mosquito Island.

A common and handsome species. It has been suggested that a separate genus be established for the fin-tailed species, but as a matter of fact this character appears in various phyla and it may not always be a token of relationship.

**Anolis cristatellus wileyi** Grant

Culebra.

A form differing in color, and apparently constantly, from the typical race and found on Culebra and the surrounding Cays.

**Anolis cristatellus cooki** Grant

Southwestern Puerto Rico.

A well defined race confined to the desert area about La Brea Point.

**Anolis monensis** Stejneger

Mona.

The local derivative of *A. cristatellus*. Apparently, like it, a common species.

**Anolis alutaceus** Cope

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

Known from all parts of the Island but nowhere abundant. A species of the low scrublands.

**Anolis spectrum** Peters

Cuba.

A not uncommon lizard in woodlands during the rainy season. It disappears completely during the dry portion of the year. It ties in with one of the *A. semilineatus*, *A. olssoni*, *A. hendersoni* series of Haiti as does also, I think, *A. alutaceus* and PERHAPS *A. cyanopleurus*.

**Anolis cyanopleurus** Cope

Cuba.

A marvelously beautiful species which Dr. Ramsden has rediscovered in the old type locality, the mountains about Guantanamo. I suspect from its habit that it must be terrestrial. It is said to be local and uncommon.

**Anolis semilineatus** Cope

Hispaniola.

An abundant, cursorial grass-living form.

**Anolis olssoni** Schmidt

Hispaniola.

Apparently a not uncommon member of the group of slender terrestrial species long confused with *A. semilineatus* and allied to *A. spectrum* of Cuba.

**Anolis hendersoni** Cochran

Hispaniola.

A small terrestrial species mostly, if not wholly, from the western portion of the Island.

**Anolis pulchellus** Duméril & Bibron

Puerto Rico, Vieques, Virgin Gorda, Tortola, Peter Island, Guana Island, Anegada, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Just van Dyke.

A common ground-living species. Doubtfully recorded from Haiti.

**Anolis poncensis** Stejneger

Puerto Rico.

A rare local species. One which is terrestrial and almost *Norops*-like in habit.

**Anolis latirostris** Schmidt

Navassa.

Known from the unique type only. Now apparently extinct. Possibly a terrestrial form, hence a prey to the cats left when the lighthouse was made automatic and the keepers were moved away. Most lizards and all snakes have probably gone from Navassa except *Anolis longiceps* which is strictly arboreal.

**Anolis stratulus** Cope

Puerto Rico, Vieques, Culebra, St. Thomas, Tortola, Peter Island, Guana Island, Fallen Jerusalem and Just van Dyke.

A common lowland species.

**Anolis coelestinus** Cope

Hispaniola.

I have seen this form from Haiti only and have no recent information to offer.

**Anolis dominicensis dominicensis** (Reinhardt & Lütken)

Hispaniola.

This species is not uncommon in Haiti but seems to be rare on La Gonave. I secured a small series in 1929—but in a very dry time.

**Anolis dominicensis caudalis** Cochran

La Gonave Island.

Representative of a plastic stock on La Gonave.

**Anolis dominicensis wetmorei** Cochran

Beata Island.

Confined to this island where it seems to be very rare. Beata is now swarming with feral dogs, cats and goats—fauna and flora are suffering as one might expect. Ground lizards with whole tails are now rare—as soon the lizards will be also.

**Anolis dominicensis altavelensis** Noble & Hassler

Alta Vela Island.

A rather poorly defined form.

**Anolis dominicensis juliae** Cochran

Isle Vache.

A recently discovered form.

**Anolis distichus** Cope

Bahama Islands.

Common on the ceiba trees on New Providence Island. It occurs on Eleuthera, Long Island, Rum Cay and Watlings Island as well. Mr. Shreve is of the opinion that the Rum Cay form may be distinct but I only got a single specimen there in 1934.

**Anolis distichoides** Rosén

Andros Island.

A poorly defined form replacing *A. distichus*. It is very abundant.

**Anolis sagrei** Duméril & Bibron

Cuba and Isle of Pines; probably introduced in Jamaica and Belize.

The commonest Anolis and, as its range is wide in Cuba, perhaps this form has the largest species population in the genus. The commonest fence, house-wall and brush lizard in Cuba, by far.

**Anolis ordinatus** Cope

Bahamas.

Known from Turks Island to New Providence. Common everywhere. This is a derivative of the *A. sagrei* stock and only a moderately well defined species. It is much more distinct in life than in preserved form.

**Anolis luteosignifer** Garman

Cayman Brae.

Probably as abundant as it ever was.

**Anolis longitibialis** Noble

Beata Island.

The decidedly rare but well defined local representative of the *A. cybotes* stock.

**Anolis lineatopus** Grey

Jamaica.

The common fence lizard of the dry Liguanea Plain about Kingston. It swarms here but occurs nowhere else, so far as anyone knows at present.

**Anolis homolechis** Boulenger

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

A widespread and not uncommon species found in wooded ravines or lowland woods and heavy scrub.

**Anolis greyi** Barbour

Cuba.

Only known from a small number taken in the town of Camaguey and in the Cubitas range of hills not far away.

**Anolis cybotes cybotes** (Cope)

Hispaniola.

Common as are the allies of *A. sagrei* wherever they occur. This is one of a series of dominant and successful species.

**Anolis cybotes doris** (Barbour)

La Gonave.

I have now seen a good many specimens of this lizard. We may follow

Miss Cochran in giving it subspecific rank. This accords with current usage for these obviously derived island forms.

***Anolis angusticeps* Hallowell**

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

I consider this a really rare species in western Cuba where, however, it occurs quite widely. It is more abundant in the Isle of Pines.

***Anolis oligaspis* Cope**

Bahamas.

Found upon New Providence (Hog Id. type), Andros I., (U.S.N.M.) and Long Island (Barbour). It is the rare representative of *A. angusticeps* of Cuba. It may occur also upon other islands. Much intensive herpetological work remains to be done in the central and southern Bahama Islands.

***Anolis isolepis* Cope**

Cuba.

An excessively rare species. It occurs in the mountains of Oriente Province and apparently replaces *A. angusticeps*.

***Anolis lucius* Duméril & Bibron**

Cuba.

The abundant lizard of the limestone cliffs and open caves of central Cuba from Matanzas and Santa Clara Provinces, especially.

***Anolis argenteolus* Cope**

Cuba.

Found in the Province of Oriente. Far from rare, it occurs on rocks, cliffs and often also on building walls and fences. I have taken it on the trunks of the great *Ficus nitida* (Sp. Laurél de la India) trees which used to stand in the Plaza at Santiago.

***Anolis argillaceus* Cope**

Cuba.

I have never seen this species in life. Dr. Ramsden says it is not uncommon in the old coffee plantations high in the mountains about Guantanamo.

***Anolis bremeri* Barbour**

Cuba.

A fine, striking species, known only from the type which I took years ago at Herradura in Pinar del Rio Province. One of the most distinct species in Cuba. Its great maroon-brown gular fan is wholly unlike that of any other Anole.

**Anolis loysiana** Cocteau

Cuba.

A rare and bizarre little lizard. It is found sparingly all over Cuba on trees having a light colored bark. It is extraordinarily like rough bark in appearance. Some believe that the genus *Acantholis* proposed to contain this species is really valid. It becomes more common during the summer rains than it is in the dry season, our winter.

**Anolis leucophaeus leucophaeus** (Garman)

Inagua.

A common species.

**Anolis leucophaeus albipalpebralis** (Barbour)

Turks and Caicos Islands.

This species seems plastic like *A. dominicensis*.

**Anolis leucophaeus mariguanae** Cochran

Mariguana Island.

Another good representative race.

**Anolis leucophaeus sularum** Barbour and Shreve

Atwood's Cays, Bahamas.

A race, about as good as the others, which Mr. Greenway recently found on West Booby Cay in the Atwood's Cay group.

**Anolis speciosus** Garman

Marie Galante.

Known from Garman's types only. I did not find it in 1929.

**Anolis marmoratus** Duméril & Bibron

Desirade.

I know nothing of this form. Garman found it abundant in 1882.

**Anolis roquet** (Lacépède)

Martinique.

An abundant representative of the *A. vincentii*-*A. luciae* set of allied forms.

**Anolis luciae** Garman

St. Lucia.

Apparently, like so many Antillean species, whether from one reason or another much less common than formerly.



**Anolis vincentii** Garman

St. Vincent.

Like most of the reptiles of this Island, this species is now rare. It may descend to the ground from time to time and so fall prey to the mongoose. I should have said that most of the species of this Island are extinct.

**Anolis gentilis** Garman

Grenada and the Grenadines.

A rather small, inconspicuous lizard which is still abundant.

**Anolis opalinus** Gosse

Jamaica.

A rather rare, woodland species, most often seen in western Jamaica.

**Anolis iodurus** Gosse

Jamaica.

A beautiful and not uncommon little woodland species. It is found widely distributed on the Island.

**Anolis grahami** Gray

Jamaica.

Common in the woods of eastern Jamaica.

**Anolis conspersus** Garman

Grand Cayman.

A derivative of *A. grahami* of Jamaica. It is not common, but I have only been to Grand Cayman three times and it always happened to be very dry.

**Norops ophiolepis** (Cope)

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

A common terrestrial species usually found hiding in the heavy tufts or bunches of pasture grasses.

**Cyclura figginsi** Barbour

Bitter Guana Cay, near Great Guana Cay, Exuma group.

This little colony is now, I learn, almost certainly exterminated.

**Cyclura portoricensis** Barbour

Puerto Rico.

Extinct but relatively recent bones found in several caves.

**Cyclura mattea** Miller

St. Thomas.

Recently extinct, known from recent osseous remains only.

**Cyclura pinguis** Barbour

Anegada.

Excessively rare.

**Cyclura stejnegeri** Barbour & Noble

Mona.

Another rare species. This may be the same as *C. cornuta*.**Cyclura nigerrima** Cope

Navassa.

Extinct. I am not sure that this was really distinct from *C. cornuta*; in fact, I rather doubt it, but material is lacking to settle the question.

**Cyclura cornuta** (Bonnaterre)

Hispaniola, La Gonave, Petit Gonave and Beata Island.

Persisting only in isolated colonies on the larger island but common on Beata, although only old individuals are now to be seen. The eggs are dug up by feral dogs and if any young hatch they are devoured by the feral cats.

In the New York *Times* of Monday, February 11, 1935, there is a somewhat flamboyant account of a proposed visit of Mr. Hassler, sailing under the auspices of a large New York museum, to what is evidently Beata Island, although it is not mentioned by name. The declared purpose of the Expedition to secure the "Cannibal Iguanas" was followed by a lurid account of the fearsome mien of these peaceful old codgers. Apparently no other explanation but cannibalism could occur to the New York scientists to account for the absence of young individuals. I had just written the answer to this question by a curious chance the day before I read this issue of the *Times*. To talk of cannibalism is nonsense and this sort of publicity reflects no credit on any Museum, howsoever much it may crave notoriety.

**Cyclura collei** Gray

Jamaica.

Almost extinct. There are a few on Goat Island, off the Bushy Park property, and a few on the Cays about Montego Bay.

**Cyclura carinata carinata** (Harlan)

Turks Island.

Abundant still on some Cays near Turks Island and in the Caicos group.

**Cyclura carinata bartschi** Cochran

Booby Cay, east of Mariguana Island.

Said to be more or less intermediate between the preceding and following species.

**Cyclura nuchalis** Barbour & Noble

Fortune Island; North Cay, Fish Cay in Acklin's Bight. Tracks also seen on Guana Cay of the same group.

Abundant on Fish Cay but rare on the other islets of Acklin's Bight.

**Cyclura rileyi** Stejneger

Cays and west and south shores of the lagoon of Watlings Island; (Green Cay and White Cay).

Still common. *Cyclura cristata* Schmidt (type loc. White Cay) seems to be a synonym. Mr. Armour collected a series on Green Cay during the 1934 cruise of the *Utowana*.

**Cyclura inornata** Barbour & Noble

U Cay in Allen's Harbor near Highborn Cay, Bahamas.

Once widespread, no doubt now extirpated through use by the negroes for food. This was the only specimen which Maynard could find—a reliet on a tiny islet.

**Cyclura baeolopha** Cope

Andros Island.

Reported to be considerably decreased in numbers.

**Cyclura caymanensis** Barbour & Noble

Cayman Brac and Little Cayman.

Reported still to be not uncommon.

**Cyclura macleayi** Gray

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

Rare. Persisting in only the wildest and most inaccessible districts.

**Cyclura ricordii** (Duméril & Bibron)

Hispaniola.

Long known from the type only, until rediscovered by Dr. W. L. Abbott. Now known to be not uncommon in a few scattered localities in San Domingo.

**Leiocephalus carinatus carinatus** (Gray)

Cuba, Isle of Pines, and Cayman Brac.

Widespread about rocky shores, headlands and sea cliffs. So far as I am aware, seldom or never seen inland, certainly never in Cuba. With its tail tightly curled over its back this lizard jumps and hops about its haunts in a most unreptilian manner. The Cayman Brac specimens may represent a separate form but material is too scant to be sure.

**Leiocephalus carinatus armouri** Barbour & Shreve

North Bahamas.

A distinct race confined to Grand Bahama, the Abacos and nearby Cays.

**Leiocephalus carinatus punctatus** Cochran

Acklin's Island, Crooked Island and the Cays in Acklin's Bight.

A good, distinct form, probably a species rather than a subspecies.

**Leiocephalus carinatus picinus** Barbour & Shreve

Atwood's Cay, Bahamas.

An apparently strictly localized form.

**Leiocephalus carinatus helenae** Barbour & Shreve

Mira por vos Cays.

Another very local race.

**Leiocephalus melanochlorus** Cope

Hispaniola.

Known from Jeremie in southwest Haiti to Puerto Plata in northern San Domingo.

**Leiocephalus schreibersii** (Gravenhorst)

Hispaniola.

A common species on Haiti. We have not seen it from San Domingo.

**Leiocephalus personatus personatus** (Cope)

Hispaniola.

Allied to *L. cubensis*. Miss Cochran informs me that the typical race of this species is from southwestern Haiti. I SUSPECT *L. lherminieri* (Duméril & Bibron) to be a synonym of this species. It was said to have come from Trinidad and Martinique, L'herminier, and Plée collectors, but both these gentlemen caused confusion on more than one occasion by either labelling their material incorrectly or else by shipping the results of a visit to several islands home to Paris in one lot shipment, after receipt of which the whole consignment was entered in the records of the Jardin des Plantes as having been collected at the point of shipment. This sort of thing has caused confusion for modern workers on a host of occasions.

**Leiocephalus personatus aureus** Cochran

Haiti.

Known only from the region about Jacmel.

**Leiocephalus personatus mentalis** Cochran

San Domingo.

Apparently confined to the eastern portion of the Republic.

**Leiocephalus personatus scalaris** Cochran

Haiti.

From the wet, heavily forested part of northern Haiti.

**Leiocephalus personatus louisae** Cochran

Saona Island.

Confined to this small island.

**Leiocephalus eremitus** Cope

Navassa.

Not found by Beck or the Clench party last year. Cats and dogs, now feral, may be to blame for the disappearance of this and other species.

**Leiocephalus cubensis** Gray

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

The common lizard of the canefields. I believe that investigation will show it to be very highly beneficial in controlling insects which are injurious to the industry.

**Leiocephalus greenwayi** Barbour & Shreve

Plana Cays, Bahamas.

A very distinct form abundant on East Plana Cay, and probably the same form occurs on the western island.

**Leiocephalus psammodromus** Barbour

Turks Island.

A common species and one which I at first called *L. arenarius* but found that that name had been obscurely given by Tschudi to a Peruvian species that apparently had escaped all notice of subsequent authors.

**Leiocephalus varius** Garman

Grand Cayman.

When on Grand Cayman the last time, four years ago, I could not find this species, but that may have been because of the terrific drought, widespread that year, over the whole Antillean region.

**Leiocephalus virescens** Stejneger

Green Cay, Bahamas.

Said still to be common.

**Leiocephalus raviceps** Cope

Cuba.

I once doubted the validity of this species but it seems to be really well defined and confined to eastern Cuba.

***Leiocephalus loxogrammus loxogrammus* (Cope)**

Rum Cay, Bahamas.

This species will probably prove to be much more widespread than we now know it to be.

***Leiocephalus loxogrammus parnelli* Barbour & Shreve**

Watlings Island, Bahamas.

A well defined local race.

***Leiocephalus macropus* Cope**

Cuba.

A species found abundantly throughout the Province of Oriente but, so far as we now know, not westward of, let us say, a vertical line drawn north and south and passing about through Holguin.

***Leiocephalus inaguae* Cochran**

Great Inagua.

Common around the coastal region of the island.

***Leiocephalus semilineatus* Dunn**

Hispaniola.

Known only from Thomazeau, Haiti.

***Leiocephalus barahonensis* Schmidt**

Hispaniola.

Known only from the southeastern portion of San Domingo.

***Leiocephalus beatus* Noble**

Beata Island.

Common and the only representative of the genus which either Noble or I was able to find on the Island.

***Leiocephalus vinculum* Cochran**

Gonave Island, Haiti.

Apparently far from abundant—at least about Anse à Galets.

***Hispaniolus pratensis* Cochran**

Hispaniola.

Taken by Milles at St. Michel, Haiti.

Family ANGUIDAE

***Celestus de la sagra* (Cocteau)**

Cuba.

A widespread but excessively rare and perhaps disappearing species.



**Celestus rugosus** Cope

Hispaniola.

Whether or not this species is really valid remains to be determined when more material comes to hand.

**Celestus costatus** (Cope)

Hispaniola.

This species may be the same as *C. occiduus* of Jamaica. These species all change greatly during growth and are rather in confusion taxonomically.

**Celestus badius** Cope

Navassa.

This species may still occur on Navassa. I have a specimen taken but a few years ago. It may be identical with *C. costatus*.

**Celestus maculatus** (Garman)

Cayman Brac.

A rather poorly defined but, I think, valid form apparently known from the type only.

**Celestus occiduus** (Shaw)

Jamaica.

A form which was once common and of which old adults reached a great size—like *Tiliqua* of Australia or *Corucia* of the Solomon Islands. No such giants now occur and the species is rare.

**Celestus impressus** Cope

Jamaica.

A smaller and commoner species than *C. occiduus* but still one of which we know very little.

**Celestus pleii** (Duméril & Bibron)

Puerto Rico.

A species which is much like its Cuban congener but apparently rather less rare.

**Sauresia sepoides** Gray

Hispaniola.

I once sunk this genus into *Celestus* but the consensus of opinion is that I was wrong. It seems really to be not uncommon.

**Wetmorena haetiana** Cochran

Hispaniola.

Known from a few examples taken by Wetmore in the higher regions of the La Selle massif in Haiti.

## Family XANTUSIIDAE

**Cricolepis typica** (Gundlach & Peters)

Cuba.

Confined to the area, of a few square miles at most, between Belig and Cabo Cruz, Oriente, Cuba.

## Family TEIIDAE

**Kentropyx intermedius** Gray

Northern South America, Barbados.

This species apparently was formerly common on Barbados but it is now wholly extinct on that Island. Garman named (*K. copei*) but did not describe this species. I have recently seen material from Demarara and there is no doubt as to the identity of the Barbados lizards with those from British Guiana. It may have been artificially introduced into Barbados.

**Ameiva aquilina** Garman

St. Vincent and Grenada.

Extinct on St. Vincent but still persisting on Grenada.

**Ameiva fuscata** Garman

Dominica.

Owing to the absence of the mongoose this, the finest of all the Antillean Ameivas, is still a common species.

**Ameiva cineracea** Barbour & Noble

Guadeloupe.

Extirpated except for a few individuals which persist on the tiny islets off the coast.

**Ameiva atrata** Garman

Redonda.

A black species superficially like *A. corvina* and living under similar conditions. It has not been collected recently, probably only because the Island is now almost never visited.

**Ameiva pluvianotata** Garman

Montserrat.

I have just learned that this species is still very common all over the Island.

**Ameiva erythropros** Cope

St. Eustatius.

Peters found this form abundant in 1922.

***Ameiva griswoldi* Barbour**

Antigua and Nevis.

Extinct on Nevis, it is also almost gone on Antigua where it persists only right in the town of St. John in yards and gardens.

***Ameiva erythrocephala* (Daudin)**

St. Kitts.

Extirpated from the wilder parts of the Island; it still occurs in the gardens and yards of Basseterre. Here it is safe from the mongoose.

***Ameiva garmani* Barbour**

Anguilla.

This species is still abundant. It is closely allied to *A. pleii*.

***Ameiva pleii* Duméril & Bibron**

St. Barts and St. Martin.

We have again no recent information to indicate that this is not still an abundant species.

***Ameiva corvina* Cope**

Sombrero.

A black form which, like so many Lacertids and some species of *Cnemidophorus* and indeed another *Ameiva*, has this peculiar coloration associated with isolation on a very small, arid, sunbaked and rocky island.

***Ameiva polops* Cope**

St. Croix.

Extinct, but very few specimens have been preserved.

***Ameiva wetmorei* Stejneger**

Puerto Rico.

Rare and confined to the arid zone about Guanica. Schmidt defines its range as the limestone hills about Ensenada and on Caja de Muertos Island. This species also belongs to the *lineolata*-*maynardi*-*polops* stock, which thrives only in arid areas.

***Ameiva eleanorae* Grant and Roosevelt**

Caja de Muertos.

A rather ill-defined form confined to this tiny islet off the coast of Puerto Rico.

***Ameiva maynardi maynardi* Garman**

Great Inagua.

A beautiful species of the *A. lineolata* series, north and west coasts of Inagua. *A. leucomelas* Cope 1894 is a synonym.

***Ameiva maynardi uniformis*** Noble & Klingel

Great Inagua.

Found commonly from Southwest Point to Couch Shell Point, replacing the typical form.

***Ameiva alboguttata*** Boulenger

Mona Island.

According to recent accounts still abundant. Closely related to the Puerto Rican form next following.

***Ameiva birdorum*** Grant

Diablo Key near Fajardo, Puerto Rico.

A good, distinct form confined to a tiny island of but about ten acres, but what a horrid name it bears!

***Ameiva exsul*** Cope

St. Thomas, Water Island, St. John, Peter Island, Buck Island, Guana Island, Vieques, Anguilla, St. Croix and Puerto Rico.

Now exterminated on St. Thomas. I have always doubted the St. Croix record. It is common where it still occurs at all.

***Ameiva vittipunctata*** Cope

Hispaniola.

A very beautiful and apparently not very common form.

***Ameiva taeniura*** Cope

Hispaniola.

When Dr. Noble and I prepared our Revision of *Ameiva* in 1915, I think I was principally to blame for concluding that this species was the young of *A. lineolata*. Miss Cochran has shown that this is untrue and that the species is perfectly valid.

***Ameiva lineolata*** Duméril & Bibron

Hispaniola.

Widespread and abundant.

***Ameiva chrysolema chrysolema*** Cope

Hispaniola, La Gonave.

A very common and widely spread species. A large series taken last year at Anse à Galets, La Gonave Island.

***Ameiva chrysolema abbotti*** Noble

Beata Island.

Common on this beautiful and generally uninhabited Island.

***Ameiva chrysoleama juliae* Cochran**

Haiti, Isle Tortue.

***Ameiva barbouri* Cochran**

La Gonave Island: La Source.

Taken only by Eyerdam in 1927. I did not find it when on La Gonave in 1929 and November, 1934. Although I secured a great number of *Ameivas*, all were *A. chrysoleama chrysoleama*.

***Ameiva thoracica* Cope**

Bahama Islands.

Now known to be widespread in the northern and central portion of the Bahama archipelago.

***Ameiva dorsalis* Gray**

Jamaica.

Formerly abundant, then, after the mongoose came, pretty well reduced—almost exterminated. Now recovering slightly in numbers in the cities and settlements where the mongoose population is kept in hand.

***Ameiva auberi* Cocteau**

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

Nowhere abundant but very widely distributed. Perhaps most frequently seen along railway embankments.

***Ameiva rosamondae* Cochran**

Saona Island.

A most beautiful and very distinct species. The most brilliantly colored of the entire genus. It is distinctly a rare form.

***Ameiva beatensis* Noble**

Beata Island.

I found this species much less common than *A. chrysoleama abbotti* on recent visits to Beata.

***Ameiva navassae* Schmidt**

Navassa.

Known from the type only, taken by R. H. Beek in 1917. Not found by the last collectors in 1930.

***Scolecocaurus alleni alleni* (Barbour)**

Grenada.

A distinct and not uncommon species of the wet spice gardens. This little creature is most commonly found under heaps of half decayed cocoa pods.

**Scolecosaurus alleni parviceps** Barbour

Cannouan Island.

Known from a single specimen taken by Dr. David Fairchild while on the *Utowana*. The genus probably occurs on all the Grenadines.

**Gymnophthalmus pleei** Bocourt

St. Lucia and Martinique.

Extinct on Martinique. Excessively rare on St. Lucia.

Whether *G. luetkenii*, also of Bocourt, from "St. Lucia" is really distinct or whether it ever came from St. Lucia will, in part, be solved finally only by examination of the type. Only *pleei* was found on these two islands by Garman, who took a good series before it was exterminated. Parker, who records the one specimen taken in 1932, remarks that its characters tend to confirm the supposition that there is only one West Indian species.

## Family AMPHISBAENIDAE

**Cadea palirostrata** Dickerson

Isle of Pines.

A very distinct and abundant species.

**Cadea blanoides** Stejneger

Cuba.

Rare and confined to Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio Provinces.

**Amphisbaena fenestrata** Cope

Tortola, St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John.

This form may be found to be still more widely distributed.

**Amphisbaena bakeri** Stejneger

Puerto Rico.

Rare and local.

**Amphisbaena caeca** Cuvier

Puerto Rico.

Not very uncommon.

**Amphisbaena manni** Barbour

Hispaniola.

This form seems to be about equally abundant with *innocens*.

**Amphisbaena innocens** Weinland

Hispaniola.

Not uncommon in Haiti.



**Amphisbaena cubana** Peters

Cuba.

Common in Central Cuba. Best found by following plows.

**Amphisbaena caudalis** Cochran

Grande Cayemite Isl., Haiti.

Known from but two examples taken by Eyerdam in 1927. It is allied to *A. innocens*.

Family SCINCIDAE

**Mabuya mabouia** (Duméril & Bibron)

From Mexico and the Bahamas through the West Indies and on the mainland south to Trinidad and Patagonia. Absent from Cuba.

Any number of races have been recognized and named from time to time, some confined to single islands and others to island groups, but with large series all of these forms break down. Incipient races there are beyond doubt but apparently the inherent fluidity or variability within the species has prevented these races from becoming fixed. My friend, Professor E. R. Dunn, supplies me with this information *in litteris*.

Skinks are apparently extinct on the following islands where once they were known to occur: St. John, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Barbados, Martinique.

**Mabuya lineolata** Noble & Hassler

San Domingo.

A fine distinct species which has recently been found. It must be very rare to have eluded collectors for so long. The mongoose is abundant in San Domingo to be sure, but the early collectors all failed to find the skink.

Suborder OPHIDIA

Family TYPHLOPIDAE

**Typhlops tenuis** Salvin

Mexico, Guatemala and Andros Island.

Rosén got what he called this species at Mastie Point in 1910. I have never felt very sure that it was not an undescribed form wrongly identified.

**Typhlops rostellatus** Stejneger

Puerto Rico.

Seems to be related to *T. dominicana*. Perhaps other species remain to be uncovered in the Lesser Antilles.

**Typhlops richardii** Duméril & Bibron

St. Thomas, Tortola, St. John.

**Typhlops pusillus** Barbour

Hispaniola.

Not uncommon in Haiti.

**Typhlops dominicana** Stejneger

Dominica and Guadeloupe.

The specimens from Martinique should belong here, one would suppose, rather than to *T. jamaicensis*. More material is highly desirable from all of the islands.

**Typhlops platycephalus** Duméril & Bibron

Puerto Rico, Vieques, Culebra.

Apparently fairly well differentiated though long confused with *T. jamaicensis*.

**Typhlops sulcatus** Cope

Navassa.

May not really be a valid species. It has not been found by the recent collectors.

**Typhlops jamaicensis** (Shaw)

Jamaica.

A common form.

**Typhlops monensis** Schmidt

Mona Island.

A little known member of the *T. lumbricalis* series. This species is not very sharply defined. Only two specimens are known and more material is desirable and no doubt still obtainable.

**Typhlops lumbricalis** (Linné)

Cuba, Hispaniola, Andros, New Providence and Abaco.

Common everywhere and no doubt fortuitously introduced into the Bahamas.

**Typhlops granti** Ruthven & Gaige

Caja de Muertos, 18 miles off Ponce, Puerto Rico.

## Family LEPTOTYPHLOPIDÆ

**Leptotyphlops albifrons** (Wagler)

Watlings Island, Antigua, Grenada and with a wide range in tropical America.

This tiny burrowing snake has an erratic distribution and has probably been carried about by primitive man, being occasionally introduced with material intended for garden planting.

**Leptotyphlops bilineata** (Schlegel)

Martinique, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe and Barbados.

This, another tiny species, may have a considerably wider range among islands than we now know.

Family BOIDAE

**Epicrates angulifer** Bibron

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

Formerly common everywhere, now confined to the wilder regions, although individuals occasionally stray into the cultivated areas. The great extension of cane cultivation has decimated this species. Every cane cutter carries a machete all the time and uses it on every snake.

**Epicrates striatus striatus** (Fischer)

Hispaniola.

This form seems to be really uncommon.

**Epicrates striatus strigilatus** (Cope)

Andros and New Providence in the Bahamas.

The fowl snake of the Bahamas was formerly abundant and may still be found but it is ruthlessly killed by the natives on account of its fondness for poultry. Stull believes these two forms to be separable.

**Epicrates striatus chrysogaster** (Cope)

Turks Island.

Of this form I have no recent information, except that it is said to be rather common on some of the Turks Island Cays.

**Epicrates relicquus** Barbour & Shreve

Sheep Cay off Gt. Inagua Island, Bahamas.

This is no doubt the extirpated boa of Great Inagua, persisting on this islet to which no feral animals have been carried.

**Epicrates inornatus inornatus** (Reinhardt)

Puerto Rico.

Now a really rare species and one which is related to the large boas of Cuba, Jamaica and Hispaniola.

**Epicrates inornatus granti** Stull

Tortola and Guana Island.

Known from the single specimen taken by Major Chapman Grant on Tortola. He learned that it occurs in the rocky cliffs of Guana Island also.

**Epicrates fordii fordii** (Günther)

Hispaniola.

More information concerning this species will be awaited with interest. It is certainly very rare. I recently got one at Cap Haitien.

**Epicrates fordii monensis** Zenneck

Mona.

A very little-known species but one which I believe to be most closely allied to *E. fordii*. This combination of names is by Stull, the most recent reviser of the Boidae.

**Epicrates subflavus** Stejneger

Jamaica.

I had supposed this species gone in Jamaica itself but Mr. Frank Cundall of the Institute of Jamaica at Kingston has one alive, from the southeast part of the Island. It persists on Goat Island off the south coast, in small numbers.

**Epicrates gracilis** (Fischer)

Hispaniola.

I have never seen a specimen of this form in all the Haitian material which has passed through my hands. As described it has a very peculiar and unique color pattern but modern material would be very welcome.

**Boa cookii grenadensis** (Barbour)

Grenada.

I may not have been justified in separating this form from *B. cookii*. I am, however, inclined to believe that it is fairly well differentiated and stabilized.

It is not very rare.

**Boa hortulana** Linné

St. Vincent, Grenada, The Grenadines and Trinidad, widespread on the mainland.

The species still occurs on Grenada and may, being arboreal, persist on St. Vincent. This, however, I am inclined now to doubt.

**Constrictor constrictor orophias** (Linné)

St. Lucia, Dominica.

The "tête chien" is rare on St. Lucia but still occurs—and even, occasionally at least, eats a mongoose. On Dominica it is less uncommon. There is a Zoological Park (Phila.) record for St. Kitts which I believe to be incorrect; captive snakes get carried far and wide and dealers convey notoriously inaccurate locality records. There are also records from Trinidad but my friend, Mr. Urich, a most competent resident authority, told me that the species does not occur in Trinidad. It is confined to two islands only.

**Tropidophis maculatus maculatus** (Bibron)

Cuba and Isle of Pines. Found sparingly in western Cuba and the Isle of Pines.

I am following Miss Stull's conclusions in the taxonomy of this genus. I am not wholly convinced of the relationships implied, but her work has been most painstaking and is based on all available material.

**Tropidophis maculatus jamaicensis** Stull

Jamaica.

Excessively rare, almost extinct, since the introduction of the mongoose.

**Tropidophis maculatus haetianus** (Cope)

Hispaniola.

Not uncommon all over the Island.

**Tropidophis pardalis pardalis** (Gundlach)

Cuba and Great Abaco Island.

This is a most unlikely distribution. Artificial introduction is possible but most improbable. Convergence to identity or persistence of a type on Abaco, which has differentiated on other Bahama Islands from a once widespread form, is a scarcely satisfactory explanation, either.

**Tropidophis pardalis canus** (Cope)

Great Inagua, Eleuthera Islands, Cat Island, and Long Island.

Common on Eleuthera but now very rare on Inagua.

**Tropidophis pardalis curtus** (Garman)

New Providence, Bahamas.

A common form. It occurs under stones of walls and in the rocks heaped about the orange trees. Since it at times sallies forth after heavy rains, it is locally called "thunder snake." Like all its congeners, it is nocturnal.

**Tropidophis pardalis androsi** Stull

Andros Island.

Apparently abundant but I have never happened to see a specimen.

**Tropidophis pardalis bucculentus** (Cope)

Navassa.

Known from but three specimens, it has not been found by recent expeditions.

**Tropidophis wrighti** Stull

Cuba.

Known, so far as I am aware, from the type only. This was taken by

Charles Wright, the botanist, who collected for a long time in the Guantanamo Basin and, I think, nowhere else in Cuba.

**Tropidophis melanurus** (Schlegel)

Cuba.

The largest member of the genus, reaching a length of nearly a yard. It is abundant and widespread. It feeds on frogs, lizards and birds. Although more inclined to be arboreal than the other species of the genus, it is equally nocturnal and perhaps the most abundant of them all.

**Tropidophis semicinctus** (Gundlach & Peters)

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

Widespread but distinctly uncommon.

Family COLUBRIDAE

**Natrix compressicauda** Kennicott

Cuba, Florida Keys, extreme southwestern Florida.

My finding this species in mangroves near Caibarien on the north coast of Cuba established the specific identity of the excessively rare Cuban *Natrix* and relegated several long questioned names to a definite synonymy.

**Tretanorhinus variabilis** Duméril & Bibron

Cuba.

Not uncommon in fresh-water ponds and rivers. A nocturnal species. Its mainland ally, *T. nigroluteus*, is rather partial to mangrove swamps.

**Tretanorhinus insulae-pinorum** Barbour

Isle of Pines.

This species seems to have regularly 19 rows of scales while the Cuban snakes have 21. This is, at first sight, a trivial character but one which is apparently really diagnostic.

**Drymobius boddaerti bruesi** (Barbour)

St. Vincent and Grenada.

Extinct on St. Vincent but still to be found on Young's Island off its coast and very rare in Grenada. Mr. Shreve believes that with more material from Young's Island another race might be named. My friend, Mrs. Gaige, advised me to resurrect my name *bruesi* for this race which I first applied with the idea that the Grenadian snake was an *Alsophis*.

**Uromacer oxyrhynchus** Duméril & Bibron

Hispaniola and Isle Tortue.

A form found all over the Island, i.e., both Haiti and San Domingo. I have seen it from Port au Prince and Samana.



**Uromacer frenatus** (Günther)

Hispaniola and Isle Tortue.

We now have a fine series of this species.

**Uromacer wetmorei** Cochran

Beata Island.

A valid form related to the preceding.

**Uromacer catesbyi** (Schlegel)

Hispaniola and La Gonave.

A widespread but rather rare species.

**Uromacer scandax** Dunn

Isle Tortue, near Haiti.

An abundant ally of *U. catesbyi*.

**Uromacer dorsalis** Dunn

La Gonave Island.

Apparently a derivative of the Haitian *U. frenatus*.

**Alsophis anomalus** (Peters)

Hispaniola and Isle Tortue.

I have but little information to give concerning this species. Dr. G. M. Allen took one at Port au Prince in 1919. I took one on Isle Tortue during the *Utowana* cruise of 1934, besides which I have received no other recent specimens.

**Alsophis leucomelas leucomelas** (Duméril & Bibron)

Guadeloupe and Marie Galante.

Extinct on both islands.

**Alsophis leucomelas sanctorum** (Barbour)

Les Saintes Is. near Guadeloupe.

No doubt abundant still.

**Alsophis leucomelas sibonius** (Cope)

Dominica.

With no mongoose on this island, the species should be abundant still. There are still great areas of wild land on Dominica.

**Alsophis leucomelas manselli** Parker

Montserrat.

Still to be found.



**Alsophis leucomelas antiquae** Parker

Antigua.  
Extinct.

**Alsophis sanctae-crucis** Cope

St. Croix.  
Extinct.

**Alsophis melanichnus** Cope

Hispaniola.

We await more information concerning this snake with great interest. Its non-appearance in any of the collections which have come before me is perhaps indicative that it is fast disappearing.

**Alsophis ater** (Gosse)

Jamaica.

Very rare indeed. A species which has suffered fearfully from the ravages of the mongoose. Dunn has shown that this is related to *A. melanichnus* Cope of Haiti.

**Alsophis rijgersmaei** Cope

St. Martins, St. Barts and Anguilla.

No herpetologist has visited St. Martins in recent years, but Dunn has re-examined the types and considers that Garman's name of *Alsophis cinereus* cannot stand as valid.

**Alsophis variegatus** (Schmidt)

Mona Island.

Probably still abundant.

**Alsophis portoricensis** (Reinhardt & Lütken)

Puerto Rico, Desecheo and Caja de Muertos Island.

A distinctly rare form.

**Alsophis anegadae** Barbour

Anegada.

I still feel that this form warrants recognition as valid. Its peculiar pattern is characteristic of every Anegada specimen which I have seen, even though it occurs very sporadically elsewhere, where other patterns are the place mode.

**Alsophis antillensis** (Schlegel)

St. Thomas, Salt Island, Peter Island, St. John, Tortola, Virgin Gorda and Puerto Rico, also Culebra, Pinero and Dog Island.

Extinct on St. Thomas, rare on Puerto Rico, elsewhere abundant.

***Alsophis rufiventris*** (Duméril & Bibron)

Saba, St. Kitts, St. Eustatius and Nevis.

Still abundant on Saba and St. Eustatius but extinct on the other two islands.

***Alsophis vudii vudii*** Cope

Bahama Islands.

This racer is common throughout most of the middle group of Bahama Islands:—New Providence, Eleuthera, Long Island, Green Cay, the Exuma Cays, Andros Ids. and no doubt upon many others.

***Alsophis vudii aterrimus*** Barbour & Shreve

Grand Bahama.

A black racer, not brown or grayish, perhaps confined to this little-known island.

***Alsophis vudii raineyi*** Barbour & Shreve

Crooked Isl., Bahamas.

A well defined local form.

***Alsophis vudii utowanae*** Barbour & Shreve

Sheep Cay off Great Inagua Isl., Bahamas.

Another distinct relict on Sheep Cay which was no doubt common on Great Inagua before the introduction of so many domesticated animals which have become feral.

***Alsophis fuscicauda*** Garman

Cayman Brac.

I will not feel certain of the status of this species until much more material is secured.

***Alsophis caymanus*** Garman

Grand Cayman.

I have never seen sufficient material to decide whether this form is really different from that of Cuba.

***Alsophis angulifer*** Bibron

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

A very common species in all open plains, pastures and savannas.

***Dromicus andreae andreae*** Reinhardt & Lütken

Cuba.

A common snake at pastures and open fields.

**Dromicus andreae nebulatus** (Barbour)

Isle of Pines.

Another common form. It is closely related to the foregoing species, indeed closely similar specimens occur also in extreme eastern Cuba. We should probably recognize three races or abandon this name.

**Dromicus callilaemus** Gosse

Jamaica.

Small and more retiring, this species is not so near extermination as *L. ater*. Nevertheless it is a distinctly rare snake.

**Dromicus juliae** Cope

Dominica.

Probably still not uncommon.

**Dromicus melanotus** (Shaw)

Grenada, Trinidad and Venezuela.

Extinct apparently on Grenada but common elsewhere.

**Dromicus perfuscus** Cope

Barbados.

Extinct.

**Dromicus mariae** (Barbour)

Marie Galante.

Extinct.

**Dromicus boulengeri** (Barbour)

St. Lucia.

Extinct.

**Dromicus cursor** (Lacépède)

Martinique.

Extinct.

**Dromicus anegadae** (Barbour)

Anegada.

We have no recent information concerning this form but no reason to suppose that it is not still abundant.

**Dromicus exiguus** Cope

St. Thomas, St. John and Culebra.

Extinct on St. Thomas, it is probably not uncommon on the other islands.

**Dromicus stahli** (Stejneger)

Puerto Rico.

Still not uncommon, widely distributed and confined to this Island.

**Dromicus alleni** (Dunn)

La Gonave Island.

A distinct and striking island form.

**Dromicus parvifrons parvifrons** (Cope)

Hispaniola.

One of several races which appear to be common, reasonably well localized in southwest Haiti and probably valid.

**Dromicus parvifrons niger** (Dunn)

Hispaniola.

This form inhabits most of San Domingo.

**Dromicus parvifrons protenus** (Jan)

Hispaniola.

A common widespread form. Known from many localities in northern and central Haiti and the higher plateau of San Domingo.

**Dromicus parvifrons lincolni** (Cochran)

Beata Island.

A slightly differentiated form.

**Dromicus parvifrons tortuganus** (Dunn)

Isle Tortue.

Another well marked form of which we took a good series during the visit of the *Utowana* to this island in 1934.

**Dromicus parvifrons rosamondae** Cochran

Isle Vache.

A fairly well defined form based on a good series of specimens.

**Hypsirhynchus ferox** Günther

Hispaniola.

This species is strictly nocturnal and oviparous. In my experience, it is restricted apparently to the Cul de Sac area not far from Port au Prince. Dunn has discarded the genus *Hypsirhynchus*. I believe that this sluggish, nocturnal form is well worthy of generic distinction.

**Arrhyton taeniatum** Günther

Cuba.

An uncommon species, like its fellow, found by day under stones or while plowing. At night it is sometimes met with abroad.

**Arrhyton vittatum** (Gundlach & Peters)

Cuba.

I now consider that there are but two species of this genus peculiar to Cuba. Several other names have been given, as I believe, to individual variants only. These snakes are probably allies of *Contia* of the mainland.

**Darlingtonia haetiana** Cochran

Haiti.

An extraordinary new genus recently found by Dr. Darlington of Harvard at Roche Croix, in the northeastern foothills of Morne La Hotte, at 5,000 ft. altitude. Its affinity may be with the preceding genus but it is very well defined.

**Pseudoboa cloelia** (Daudin)

Dominica, St. Lucia, Grenada, Trinidad and tropical America generally.

This species is surely extinct in St. Lucia, probably excessively rare on Grenada and its status on Dominica is still, no doubt, unchanged. I have never, however, seen or heard of recent specimens from any of the islands. Nevertheless, I think the records are really based on valid wild-caught specimens.

**Pseudoboa neuweidii** (Duméril & Bibron)

Grenada, Trinidad and with a wide range in tropical America.

Garman took three examples on Grenada during the Blake Expedition about 1883. So far as I can learn it has never been taken before or since.

**Ialtris dorsalis** (Günther)

Hispaniola, Isle Vache.

A large and uncommon species which has been found in both Haiti and San Domingo. It seems to have no close allies among Antillean reptiles and to be very rarely collected indeed.

**Ialtris parishi** Cochran

Haiti.

Known only from southwestern Haiti.

## Family CROTALIDAE

**Bothrops atrox** (Linné)

Martinique and St. Lucia.

Whatever may be the origin of the Fer-de-lance's appearance on these islands, one thing Amaral has definitely proved—the snake is the common wide-ranging form of tropical America.

Order *CHELONIA*

Family TESTUDINIDAE

**Testudo tabulata** Walbaum

Tropical South America, feral on Lovango Cay and Water Island, near St. Thomas.

Often carried to most of the islands from South America. By no chance a native element of the true Antillean fauna.

Family EMYDIDAE

**Pseudemys** ssp.

Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico.

Unfortunately it is not yet possible to settle the taxonomic status of the various Greater Antillean pond tortoises. There may be several forms on each of the larger islands but until sundry type specimens are located in European museums it is silly and futile to try to allocate names.

**Pseudemys felis** Barbour

Cat Island.

A recent extraordinary surprise from the Bahamas.

Order *LORICATA*

Family CROCODYLIDAE

**Crocodylus rhombifer** Cuvier

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

Found in the Zapata Swamp in Cuba and no doubt still also in the Cienaga of the Isle of Pines. Specimens more than six feet long are now much less often seen than a generation ago.

**Crocodylus acutus** Cuvier

Cuba, Jamaica and Hispaniola; as well as extreme southern Florida and the Keys and Central America.

**Crocodylus intermedius** Graves

Orinoco Basin.

Accidental in Grenada, Sept. 6, 1910.